HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1821. No. 94.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

FOR SALE,

A Surveying Compass and Chain, of good quality. Inquire at this office.

October 3. 86—3t

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer.

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence the first Saturday in January next, if sufficient encouragement be obtained.

☞Printers favourably disposed, particularly in this and the adjoining states, are requested to give the above two or three insertions.

LANDS AND NEGROES *FOR SALE.*

WISHING to settle my affairs and apply myself exclusively to the business of my profession, I will expose to public sale at my Mills on Haw-River, on the 11th day of December next, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, the following tracts of Land, to wit:—

The Lands on which I live, including my Mills, containing about 1660 acres.

A tract of 700 acres, lying in the Hawfields, adjoining the lands of Richard Christmas, Alexander Allen, and others, having on it convenient out-houses and an excellent dwelling house with ten commodious rooms.

A tract situate in Rockingham county, and called and known by the name of Lenox-Castle; containing about 1650 acres.

A tract adjoining the town of Haywood, in Chatham county, containing about 270 acres.

Also, sundry lots in the town of Haywood.

Also, between 30 and 40 Negroes, and other property, which some time since I conveyed to James Webb and David Yarbrough, esqrs. of Hillsborough, to secure certain debts which I owed.

The above property will be sold with the assent and on behalf of the said Trustees, on a credit of one and two years, the purchase money bearing interest, and the purchasers giving bond with security for the same.

A. D. Murphey.

Oct. 30, 1821. 93—4ds

AT the same time and place will also be offered for sale

My Plantation in the Hawfields,

containing about 800 acres, on a credit of one, two, three, and four years, or for notes negotiable at bank on accommodation. On this plantation has been cleared within the last three or four years, a sufficient quantity of fresh land to raise four or five hundred barrels of corn.

Samuel Strudwick.

Orange co. Nov. 20, 1821. 93—

Mrs. BIGELOW

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has lately received from Petersburg a complete assortmet of

STRAW BONNETS,

Straw Trimmings and Bands, fashionable Ribbons and Band Boxes.

She has also on hand a variety of

SILK BONNETS,

and will make to order to suit customers at short notice. All of which she offers for sale, at the lowest prices, at the store formerly occupied by Wm. Huntington.

November 19, 1821. 93—3w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being authorised to settle the accounts of the late firm of THOMAS & JOHN FADDIS, requests all persons indebted to said firm, to come forward and settle their accounts without delay.

Stephen Moore.

November 20, 1821. 93—

NOTICE.

THE business which has heretofore existed between the subscribers, under the firm of JOHN VAN HOOK & Co. was on the 7th instant dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said concern, are requested to call and settle their accounts with Messrs. Thomas Clancy & Co. who are authorised to adjust all the business of said concern.

John Van Hook,
James Child,
Thomas Clancy.

November 13, 1821. 92—

NOTICE.

THOMAS CLANCY & JAMES CHILD have entered into copartnership, under the firm of THOMAS CLANCY & Co.—and have just received their fall supply of

DRY GOODS,

Hard Ware, Cutlery, and Groceries,

which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on business in the house recently occupied by John Van Hook & Co.: where they hope to have the patronage of their friends and former customers.

Thomas Clancy,
James Child.

November 13, 1821. 92—

NOTICE.

THE NEGROES belonging to the heirs of the late Wm. F. Strudwick, will be hired at the Market-house in Hillsborough, on the 28th of December next. All persons concerned will take notice that they must be delivered on that day before 12 o'clock, well clothed with a blanket, hat, shoes, and warm outside clothes.

J. Webb, *Guardian.*

Nov. 13, 1821. 92—7w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has just repaired his Grist-mill, Saw-mill and Cotton Machine, and has them in full operation; where he will keep on hand, for sale, flour, cotton, plank and lumber—Also, wishes to purchase a quantity of WHEAT.

Thomas W. Holden.

Enoe, Orange co. Nov. 13, 1821. 92—3w

GROCERIES,

Hatter's Materials, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines.

THE subscriber having lately received his fall supply, his assortment now consists of the following, besides many other articles:

4000 lbs. prime Brown Sugar,
2000 lbs. Green Coffee,
300 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
140 lbs. Imperial } TEAS,
1 chest Young Hyson }
5000 lbs. Sweedish Iron, mostly wagon tire,
German Blistered Steel,
Wagon Boxes, 4½ by 2½,
Liverpool ground and fine Salt,
16 kegs Cut Nails, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20d,
3 kegs wrought ditto, 6 and 8d,
Flooring and ceiling Brads,
Molasses,
1 barrel Havannah Honey,
Champaign, Madeira, } WINES,
Teneriffe (London Particular), }
Port, Claret, and Malaga }
Cordials,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
West India and New England Rum,
Apple and Peach Brandy,
Rye and common Whiskey,
Porter,
Lime Juice,
10 boxes Window Glass,
Pots and Dutch Ovens,
Weeding Hoes,
Bed Cords and Leading Lines,
20 kegs Dupont's Powder, warranted good,
Shot, and Bar Lead,
Chocolate, Ginger, Spice,
Pepper, Raisins, Almonds,
Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs,
A large assortment of Shoes,
Men's fine and coarse Hats,
Glass, Stone, and Queens Ware,
China in boxes,
600 lbs. Goshen Cheese,
Northern Homespun,
Ginn'd Cotton,
Pound Pins,
Knives and Forks,
Cotton Yarn,
Stocking ditto,
Chewing Tobacco, Snuff,
Writing and Letter Paper,
Wafers, Ink Powder,
Webster's, New-York, Dilworth's, and Universal Spelling Books,
American White Soap,
Turpentine ditto,
Shaving ditto,
Whittemore's Cotton Cards.

Hatters' Materials.

Red, Yellow and Black Morocco Skins,
Aquafortis, Verdigris,
Quick Silver,
Bow Strings, Stopping Brushes,
Banding and Binding,
Glue.

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Medicines, &c.

White Lead, by the keg or pound,
Red Lead, Spanish Brown,
Yellow Ochre, Vermillion,
Chrome Yellow,
Prussian Blue, No. 1 and 2,
Litharge, Lampblack,
Gum Shell Lack,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon or bottle,
Copal Varnish,
Putty, Chalk,
Red Sanders, Camwood,
Madder, Copperas,
Best Spanish Indigo,
Allum, Brimstone,
Salt Petre,
Epsom and Glauber Salts,
Pearl Ash, Fig Blue,
Castor Oil, by bottle or phial,
Sweet Oil, by ditto
Opodeldoc, Laudanum,
Calomel and Jalap,
Paregoric, British Oil,
Bateman's Drops,
Oil of Wormseed,
Spirits of Hartshorn,
Essence of Lavender, Lemon, Burgamott, and Peppermint,
Cream of Tartar, White Vitriol,
Asafœtida, Gumquiacum,
Lee's, Duvall's, and Bragg & Jones' Anti-Bilious Pills,
Itch Ointment,
Peppermint and Wormwood Candy,
Camphor, Red Barks.

Expected soon from New York, half a ton of Logwood, 1600 lbs. Goshen Cheese, 25 bushels Red Clover Seed, 25 lbs. Spanish Indigo, Patent Yellow, some other paints, &c. All of which will be sold low for cash only.

D. Yarbrough.

Hillsborough, Nov. 12, 1821. 92—4w

SADDLERY.

ALEXANDER & HARRISON have on hand a large assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Wagon Gears, Collars,

and every thing in their line, which is offered on very moderate terms for cash, grain or pork. Their shop is on Queen street, over Dr. Webb's medicine shop.

November 14, 1821. 92—

State of North Carolina.

WAKE COUNTY.

In Equity.—In the matter of Thomas Cobbs and others.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honorable Court of Equity, for the county and state aforesaid, I shall expose to sale on Monday the third day of December next, the house and lot in the city of Raleigh, known by the name of the Union Tavern, now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Jeter, and formerly by capt. William Scott, situated on Fayetteville street, near the court-house. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the banks in this place.

John S. Ellis, C. & M. E.

Raleigh, October 10, 1821. 88—6w

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is		$ 5,000
1	2,000		2,000
2	1,000		2,000
2	500		1,000
10	100		1,000
10	50		500
100	10		1,000
2500	5		12,500
2626 Prizes, 2374 Blanks,	More Prizes than Blanks.		25,000
5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is			25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing.

viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dollars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

*** Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw, } *MANAGERS.*

Hillsborough, May 2.

PROPOSALS

OF BENJ. & THOS. KITE, PHILADELPHIA,

For Publishing by Subscription,

A NEW,

COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL

NATURAL HISTORY,

Of all the most remarkable

Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles and Insects,

IN THE KNOWN WORLD;

Illustrative of their Natures, Manners, Dispositions, Habits, &c.

FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION OF J. MACLOC, ESQ.

Much improved and enlarged in the Descriptions, and by the introduction of a great number of Animals which were not in the London edition.

Embellished with Fifty-Seven Copper-plate Engravings,

And representing near Four Hundred Animals.

BY BENJAMIN MAYO.

The work will be contained in one large duodecimo volume, printed on good paper with a fair type and well bound; price to subscribers Two Dollars.

The work is expected to be ready for delivery in the 12th month (December) next.

☞ *Subscriptions received at this office.*

Aug. 15. 79—

Hillsborough Academy.

☞CONTRACTORS WANTED.☜

THE committee appointed for the purpose are desirous to contract with a proper person or persons for the building of an Academy in the town of Hillsborough. The house will be of brick, and large enough to contain about 150 students. Proposals will be received until the first Monday in December next. Those wishing to contract will make their proposals in writing to the subscriber, with whom a plan of the building is deposited, which can be seen on application, and by whom the payments will be made known.

Jos. A. Woods, *Sec'y*

October 31, 1821. 90—

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to give the above three insertions.

FOR SALE,

My house and lot, on Queen street For terms apply to Wm. Kirkland, Esq. or Dr. Webb.

William Rider.

October 3, 1821. 86—tf

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Of Orange county, N. C. proposes publishing, in one handsome octavo volume, the following valuable works, viz.

First,

A CHAIN OF TRUTHS;

OR,

A Dissertation on the Harmony of the Gospel.

Delivered as a Compendium of Faith.

By J. Allen, a strict Trinitarian.

Second,

The Baptists vindicated from some Groundless Charges.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Third,

Motives to Love and Unity among Calvinists, who differ in some Points.

A dialogue between Christophilus, Philalethes and Philagathus.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Fourth,

THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM;

OR,

The Travels of the Children of Israel Spiritualized.

Fifth,

THE DOCTRINES

OF

The imputation of Sin to Christ, and the imputation of his Righteousness to his People.

Clearly stated, explained, and improved.

BY J. BRINE.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be neatly printed, on fine paper, with a plain handsome type, and contain about four hundred pages.

The price, to subscribers, will be two dollars, handsomely bound; to non-subscribers the price will be two dollars twenty-five cents.

Any person who may be disposed to encourage the work, and who shall procure eight subscribers and become responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

☞ Subscriptions received by John Campbell, Orange county, and at this office.

*** *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to the publisher the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till farther notice.*

March 6. 56—

FOR SALE,

A second hand Backgammon Board.

Inquire at this Office.

May 16 66—

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

Monday, November 19.

All the members being presnt, except three, on motion of Mr. Outlaw, Bartlett Yancey, Esq. of Caswell, was unanimously elected speaker.

Gen. B. H. Covington was appointed principal clerk, without opposition.

There being several candidates for the office of assistant clerk, viz. James W. Clark, Charles Manly, Emanuel Shober, Wm. M. Sneed and James Parks, a ballot took place, when the votes were, for Manly 24, Clark 16, Sneed 8, Shober 5, and Parks 2.

2d Ballot. Manly 21, Clark 16, Shober 10, Sneed 6, and Parks 5, One blank.

A further balloting postponed till to-morrow.

Robert Ray and Thomas B. Wheeler were elected doorkeepers.

Messrs. Outlaw, Miller and Spaight, were appointed a committee to draft rules for the government of the senate.

Tuesday, November 20.

On motion, a third ballot took place for the assistant clerk. The result of which was, Clark 25, Manly 18, Shober 11, and Sneed 5.

4th Ballot. Clark 28, Manly 17, Shober 7, and Sneed 4.

5th Ballot. Clark 33, Manly 22, Shober 3, (Sneed had been withdrawn,) 32 votes being a majority, Jas. W. Clark was declared duly elected.

Wednesday, November 21.

Mr. Spaight, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported rules for the government of the senate, which were concurred with.

The following standing committees were appointed, viz:

Of Finance, Messrs. Wellborn, Graves, Bryan, Spaight, (of Craven,) Smith, Black, Outlaw, and Miller, of the senate.

Propositions and Grievances, Messrs. Raiborne, Campbell, (of Iredell) Seawell, Hatch, Frink, Huckabee, Lindsay, and Peebles, of the senate.

Privileges and Elections, Messrs Alston, Gordon, Gavin, Campbell, (of New Hanover,) Jordan, Wade, Ruffin, and Perkins of the senate.

Claims, Messrs. Beard, M'Leary, Vanhook, Spaight, (of Greene,) Kenan, Thomas, House and Riddick, of the senate.

On motion of Mr. Seawell, one or more stoves were ordered for the senate, for the accommodation of its members.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, November 19.

120 Members being present, and having qualified,

Mr. Hillman moved that Alfred Moore, from Brunswick county, be appointed speaker.

Mr. Lloyd nominated James S. Smith, from Hillsborough; and

Mr. John Hill nominated James Mebane, from Orange.

On the 1st ballot Moore had 41 votes, Mebane 39, and Smith 25.

2d Ballot. Moore had 45 votes, Mebane 41, and Smith 30.

The farther balloting was postponed till to-morrow, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, November 20.

Several additional members appeared.

The house proceeded to a 3d ballot for speaker. The result was, Moore 48 votes, Smith 39, and Mebane 31.

4th Ballot. Smith 52, Moore 51, and Mebane 15.

After the result of this ballot was declared, Mr. Moore of Brunswick, rose and addressd the house:

I hope, said Mr. Moore, my friends will now release me. I have gone far to gratify their wish. Nature has organised me to feel the dues of friendship, and I pay them at all times with a ready willingness; but this struggle has now become so painful that I must intreat my honorable friend who put me in nomination, to withdraw my name—a feeling of self respect forbids its being further pressed. That seat, said Mr. M. (pointing to the chair) had never any attractions for me; a humbler station is better suited to my capacity, and to my inclination; and however little I might merit such a distinction, I could only fill it with pleasure, when called to it without contention. To those gentlemen, said Mr. M. who have honoured me with their support, (and I fell honoured by the vote of each individual among them) I must make a tender of my acknowledgments before I resume my seat. Accept them, gentlemen, said Mr. M. for they come not wafted to you on the cold breath of an icy bosom—I *feel* what I express, when I say I thank you.

Mr. Hillman said he could not resist the appeal, and desired to be understood as now withdrawing the name of his friend.

The house then proceeded to a 5th ballot, when the votes were, for Mebane 73, Smith 43.

Mr. Mebane having received a majority of the votes present, was declared to be duly elected, and was conducted to the chair accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, major Pleasant Henderson was appointed clerk, and col. Wm. B. Lockhart, assistant clerk.

On motion of Mr. Hillman, Thomas Pound and John Lumsden were appointed doorkeepers.

Mr. John D. Jones presented the resignation of Lewis Thomas, of New Hanover county, as a member of this house, which was accepted, and a writ of election ordered for a member to supply his place, to be held on the 30th instant.

On motion of Mr. Styron, a writ of election was ordered to supply the place of G. L. Morgan, deceased, of Carteret county, to be held on the 6th of December.

On motion of Mr. Blackledge, a writ of election was ordered to supply the place of Oliver Prince, deceased, of Pitt county, to be held on the 30th inst.

Wednesday, November 21.

A message was sent to the senate, proposing to ballot for three engrossing clerks, which was agreed to.

There being 18 candidates no person was elected.

A motion was made to dispense with a majority of votes, and consider the three persons receiving the highest number of votes as elected; but this motion failed, as did a motion authorising the principal clerks of each house to appoint the engrossing clerks.

Messrs. Fisher and Blackledge were appointed a committee on the part of this house to wait on the governor to inform him that the two houses were formed, and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make to them. Messrs. Outlaw and McLeary were appointed on the part of the senate.

Messrs. Fisher, Moore, Barringer and J. S. Smith, were appointed a committee to prepare rules for the government of the house.

A library committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Hatch, Seawell, and Williamson of the senate, and Messrs. Moore, Henry and Fisher of the house of commons.

A committee on military land warrants was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Graves, Williamson and Croom of the senate, and Messrs. Alston, Slade and M'Dowell of the house of commons.

Thursday, November 22.

A second balloting took place for engrossing clerks. The result of which was, that Thomas T Armstrong was elected; but no other candidate had a majority of the votes.

The resignation of Nathaniel M. Taylor, colonel commandant of the 1st regimen of the Granville county militia, was read and accepted.

A committee was appointed, styled, the committee of superintendance of public buildings. Messrs. Hatch, Vanhook and Wellborn, were named on the part of the senate, and Messrs. Moore, Hawkins, and Spencer on the part of the commons.

A third balloting took place for engrossing clerks, (previous to which several names were withdrawn.) The result was no election, no person having received a majority of votes.

The following message from the governor was received and read in both houses:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1821

To the honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN,—To meet the representatives of the people of this state, freely chosen, and bringing with them from every part of the state, the feelings and interests of the great body of the people, is at all times highly gratifying, and peculiarly so at the present, when we reflect that peace and tranquility both at home and abroad, pervades not only the state in which we live and immediately represent, but the whole of our wide extended empire; that our land is filled with the abundant products of our soil; and that we are in the peaceful enjoyment of our privileges, civil and religious, under the protection of the law, and that spirit of free toleration so predominant in our country.

Under these considerations what cause have we to render to Divine Providence our most sincere thanks, for those inestimable blessings which we enjoy under the mild administration of our constitution, both state and federal.

As a nation, our strength and safety is founded on a union of the states, formed by that spirit of forbearance and compromise which pervaded the minds and counsels of those venerable sages who gave us that constitution under which we live. Let us on our part, so far as depends upon us, cherish that same spirit of forbearance and compromise in its administration that our fathers did in its formation; guarding at the same time, the true line of demarkation between the federal and state rights.

At the same time that we experience profound peace both at home and abroad, I am aware of that pecuniary distress which has been felt, and yet exists, among the citizens of this state; that many who have unfortunately become indebted, have not been able to meet the demands of their creditors. In that emergency the government has been called upon for relief, but none seems to have been discovered but in the resources of each individual, whose personal concern it is. The expediency of resorting to an extension of the paper system, in any shape whatever, is visionary and deceptive; and it appears to me, that the wisest course to pursue, is a regular but mild fulfilment of the obligation of contracts, without the interposition of any new law upon the subject. At present, our laws provide that debtors by a bona fide surrender of their property, may release their persons from confinement, and it is believed that none ought to be too sacred to pay what is justly due; indeed, between citizen and citizen, where each is alike protected in his honest pursuits, by the same law, moral obligation requires it.

Much enquiry has been made for the causes of that pecuniary distress which has been so sensibly felt; and to extend that enquiry, it is believed by many, and I confess myself to be of that number, that too much of our capital has been employed in commercial pursuits; that they have invited to an extension of credit beyond its proper bounds, and led to unwarrantable speculations, when the least reverse of fortune has been sufficient to produce ruin to many who were engaged in such pursuits. Then, to restore the country to its wonted prosperity is to afford encouragement to industry and economy, to avoid extravagance, and cultivate that virtue which teaches to keep our wants within our means.

With respect to the judicial branch of the government, the supreme court, as at present organised, is new in its operation.—It promises to the state a tribunal from which our citizens may expect a proper exposition of the laws. Give it, then, a fair experiment. Though, with much diffidence, I submit to the legislature the propriety of an amendment, authorising the superior courts of law, when sitting as courts of equity, to send up to the supreme court certain causes at their discretion, as well as upon the affidavits of the parties litigant; and whether it will not be proper to extend the time for filing transcripts of the record in cases of appeal.

Permit me further to remark that there is one feature in the law establishing the supreme court, the constitutionality of which may be doubted. It is that part which calls in the aid of a missive judge. The language of the constitution is express and imperative; it provides that "the general assembly *shall*, by joint ballot of both houses, appoint judges of the supreme courts of law," &c. who shall hold their offices during good behaviour. The missive judge receives his appointment from a different source, (the governor of the state) although for special purposes, yet at the same time with all the powers and authorities of a judge of the supreme court, except the tenure of office; he exercises the supreme judicial functions in all their bearings upon the special causes he may be called upon to try; but upon taking his seat in the supreme court the law does not require him to take the oath prescribed for a judge of that court.

How far it is proper for the legislature to transfer the power of that appointment from their own body to another branch of the government, is a question of some importance, and however it may be decided, upon a review of the subject, if the constitution does not stand in the way, perhaps a better expedient could not have been devised for calling in the aid of a missive judge. Upon the other hand, should it be believed that the constitution does not sanction it, that appendage of the supreme court may be dispensed with without injury to that branch of our system.

I have believed it a duty I owe to the state to present this subject to your view, but at the same time with the most profound respect for the three branches of the government, legislative, executive and judicial, as well as for the great body of the people, whose best interest we have in charge.

From various considerations, I am induced to believe that to separate the superior courts of law from the courts of equity, would be an essential improvement in our court system. Blending the two jurisdictions together in the same hands; for the same judge to sit, as a court of law to day, and as a court of equity to-morrow, upon the same cause, presents a sort of inconsistency not easily reconciled. The separating them would have another beneficial effect—It would afford to the judges of law an opportunity of devoting their whole time to questions of law, with a better prospect of going through their several dockets at each term.

In the county courts of pleas and quarter sessions, although many defects present themselves, I am not prepared to offer any substitute or to propose any change.

Of the jurisdiction of the justices out of court, it has met some animadversion, both as to the constitutionality as well as the expediency of their extensive jurisdiction. But when the right of trial by jury is preserved, it appears to me that the constitution is completely satisfied, which is done by our laws in the fullest extent, by granting the right of appeal in all cases, no matter how small the sum.

As to the expediency or policy of extending their jurisdiction, it is matter of opinion. In this state it has been progressive for many years, as our laws bear testimony; from very small sums up to one hundred dollars—and while the justices' judgments are confined to specialties, as at present, and the right of appeal secured, may we not hope that that branch of our judicial system may be further improved. It is a jurisdiction that covers an immense amount of the debts of individuals, to the great saving of time and expense, which would otherwise attend the prosecution of suits in the courts of record.

Our criminal code has so often passed in review, and no doubt has received that consideration which is due to its importance, that I forbear to bring it into view, with the exception of one point, to which I respectfully invite your attention; that is, the punishment of cropping or severing the ears from the head for certain offences. It carries with it an act of the most barbarous kind, and a person upon whom it has once been inflicted seems to be placed beyond the power of reform, which the law ought always to have in view, where the life of the offender is spared. To commute that punishment for imprisonment, or for stripes, or for both, would, as it appears to me, be better adapted to our present state of society.

The organization and discipline of the militia are of the first importance, and at all times require the particular attention of the legislature. All nations have had a military force of some kind—the militia is the one which we have preferred, and to which we have principally confided the safety and defence of the state. It behoves us, then, to encourage their discipline, to afford them the means of instruction, thereby to render a standing military force unnecessary; for precisely in the same degree that the one is neglected you create the necessity for the other.—Regular troops in time of peace are the proper force for local purposes, and to keep that force within due bounds is confided to the general government. But the strongest argument that can be offered against an extensive military establishment in time of peace is the facility with which the militia can take the field. At the same time, it was never expected that they were to be solely relied on in a protracted war; but they will always be your safeguard upon sudden emergencies until regulars can be brought into the field.

The adjutant general's return of the militia, with his report of the number and condition of the public arms at the several depots in the state, will shortly be laid before you.

The attention of the legislature will naturally be drawn to the Internal Improvements of the state. It is the most effectual means of affording due encouragement to the great agricultural interest, in every other respect almost entirely overlooked or neglected. To afford to that interest a safe and easy transportation of its surplus produce to market will be a stimulus to industry that nothing else can produce to an equal degree.

Much has been effected in exploring our different rivers and points of communication by a scientific engineer; but much remains yet to be done in the execution of those plans already commenced. And how far the funds at present provided will go towards their completion, is a fit subject for legislative consideration. At the same time it will be borne in mind that the internal improvement of the state must be progressive, according to our wealth and population, and if more has been attempted than our means at present will justify, we ought not to lose sight of the great object in view, nor despair of its accomplishment in due time. The want of experience in works, such as we have undertaken, has no doubt in some instances, led to an improper expenditure of the funds; but when a full view of the whole ground is taken, the corrective can be with the more certainty applied. A report of the board of internal improvements is in a state of preparation, which will be very shortly communicated to your honourable body.

Pursuant to the several acts of the general assembly, the boundary line between this state and the state of Tennessee has been extended by commissioners appointed by authority of the respective states, and it is with much pleasure I am authorized to say that the line has been extended to the satisfaction of all the commissioners. Their report and a plat of the line is herewith laid before you for your consideration, and, if approved, for your ratification, which I most respectfully recommend, upon which we may then consider our territorial boundary as finally settled, with one exception, which I take the liberty here to state. From the report of the commissioners of the states of Georgia and North-Carolina, bearing date the 15th of October, 1819, they extended the line between the two states from Ellicott's Rock (35th N. Lat.) thirty miles due west, at the termination of which they set up a rock descriptive of the line. From the report of the commissioners of North Carolina and Tennessee now under consideration, the line between the two last mentioned states, it is evident, struck the southern boundary of this state, (35th N. Lat.) many miles to the west of that point where the commissioners of Georgia and North-Carolina set up the rock as before mentioned; and whatever may be the distance between those two points thus described, it has never been designated by any authority from this state—but there is no doubt it has been extended, measured and marked by the commissioners on the part of the state of Georgia and Tennessee. It will be borne in mind that when these commissioners extended the boundary line between the two last mentioned states, it was not known where the line recently run by the commissioners of North-Carolina and Tennessee, would intersect the southern boundary of this state, and they continued their line east upon the (35th N. Lat.) beyond the proper point and opposite to the place where the North-Carolina and Georgia commissioners set up the rock as above mentioned, with a difference of six hundred and sixty one yards due south, which may be readily supposed to have grown out of an error in taking the latitude, or the variation of the compass.

It is true that whatever difference there may be, it is believed to be in favour of North-Carolina; but it is so inconsiderable that I should be disposed to believe that neither state would contend, and more particularly when the state of Georgia has been once represented by commissioners in designating that part of the line in question. I have thought it my duty to make this statement, that should the legislature deem it of sufficient importance to require further proceedings, they might be in possession of the facts, and thereby the better enabled to give to the subject its proper direction.

Agreeable to the several acts of the general assembly, I have caused sales to be opened and held in the town of Waynesville, by commissioners appointed for that purpose, for the disposal of the public lands, commonly called Cherokee Lands, whose report will be laid before the legislature in due time.

Of the lands in that territory heretofore surveyed, and represented in the connected plat and field books now in the office of state, which remain unsold, I respectfully submit to the consideration of the legislature the propriety of reducing the price to one dollar per acre, and so in proportion according to the quality, as noted in the field books, provided the same extensive credit should be continued.

And should it be the further sense of the legislature to bring the remainder of those lands not already surveyed into market, the price which presents itself to my view, would be fifty cents per acre, in the first instance; for it will be recollected that the superintendants of the survey were directed by the law of 1819 to cause none to be surveyed which in their judgment would not sell for that price—and in the event of providing for their disposal it will require some caution in the law to be passed upon that subject, to prevent and survey hereafter to be made from running into any tract or section already laid off.

In the act of the general assembly it was made the duty of the superintendants of the survey of those lands to fix upon some suitable spot for the erection of the necessary public buildings whenever that section of the state should be erected into a separate county, and to reserve four hundred acres surrounding the same for the future disposition of the legislature. The commissioners have reported that they have performed that duty, which scite will be found represented on the connected plat as lying on the west side of the Cowee or Tennessee river, that river forming one line.

The road laid off and made at the public expense, which passes through that reservation, is now so far completed as to admit the safe passage of wagons to the Augusta market in the state of Georgia. I submit to the legislature the propriety of laying out a town upon those lands and to provide for the disposal of a certain portion of the lots, which would no doubt enhance the value of the lands in that neighbourhood, as well the public as those of individuals.

Since the adjournment of your last session, a vacancy has happend in the comptroller's office, to supply which, by the advice of the council of state, I granted to Joseph Hawkins, Esq. of the county of Warren, a temporary commission, who at present occupies that office. From the time that the vacancy happened which was on the 2d day of June last, until the 1st day of August, when Mr. Hawkins took charge of the office, the duties were performed by William Hill, Esq. secretary of state. I submit to your consideration the propriety of making to that gentleman a suitable compensation for his services.

I have received, at the executive office 340 pamphlet copies of the laws of the United States of the 2d session of the sixteenth congress, which will be disposed of as usual. Also pamphlet copies of the laws of several of the individual states.

In the file marked A. will be found sundry communications, from No. 1 to No. 9.

In the file marked B. will be found the resignations of such militia officers and justices of the peace as have been received in the recess.

The foregoing remarks, with my letter book, contain such matters as I have at present to lay before you. Some other matters there are, in the executive office, that will be the subject of future communications.

Here I might close this address, but permit me most respectfully, to call to your recollection that on the 7th of December next, the time for which I was elected chief magistrate of the state will expire. Reasons operating upon my mind determine me to decline a re-election. While I have adopted this course I have to express to the legislature that

high sense of the obligations I am under to the state of North-Carolina for the many honors conferred upon me, at various times, by the legislative and executive branches of government, as well as by the people among whom I immediately reside.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, with the highest consideration and respect, your most obedient servant,

J. FRANKLIN.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, November 28.

In our preceding columns will be seen the introductory proceedings of the legislature of this state, and the message of the governor—the perusal of which will be interesting to our readers. In his remarks the governor appears to have a correct views of the causes of the great pecuniary distress which has been so extensively felt; and to restore the country to its wanted prosperity, we hope that, in compliance with his recommendation, the good sense of the legislature will afford encouragement to industry and economy, rather than resort to the hazardous experiment of an extension of the paper system, or any act to impede the course of justice. In drawing the attention of the legislature to the internal improvements of the state, we believe he has referred to the most effectual means of removing our embarrassments. "To afford to the agricultural interest a safe and easy transportation of its surplus produce to market," will be a stimulus sufficient to overcome many obstacles, and will raise the state to a degree of importance and prosperity which she cannot otherwise acquire. In legislating upon this subject, therefore, we should recommend liberality and prudence. In the conclusion of his message, governor Franklin declines a re-election.

CONVENTION.

The following article from the Western Carolinian will serve to enliven the hopes of the friends of a convention. In those times which "tried men's souls," when oppression and suffering had aroused the spirit of the country, and the flames of war were endkindled, to be extinguished only by the possession of liberty and the prerogatives of self-government, the intrepid and zealous patriots of Mecklenburg county took the lead in absolving our allegiance to the British crown. The 19th of May, 1775, will forever shed a lustre over the annals of that county, and be remembered with proud exultation by the descendants of those heroes, who, with warm hearts and united voice exclaimed, "Let us be independent, let us declare our independence and defend it with our lives and our fortunes." The county which furnished such noble examples of resolution and firmness in that hour of trial, is also at this time, it will be seen, not less zealous for the preservation of the liberties which were so expensively purchased. She still takes the lead; and should the legislature which is now in session neglect to do its duty, we hope that the example which in this instance has been set before us, will be followed by all the western counties. By such measures, the will of the people will show itself in language so energetic and powerful as to overcome all resistance.

From the Western Carolinian.

We are glad to learn that measures are in progress in Mecklenburg, to obtain the sense of the people in that highly respectable county, on the important question which at present divides the state. Delegates, we understand, have been chosen in each militia company in the county, to meet at Charlotte, for the purpose of making known the public sentiment, and of organizing a committee, one of whose duties it shall be, to hold correspondence with committees in other counties, on the subject of a Convention and the interests of the West. It is earnestly to be hoped, that all the western counties will follow the example of Mecklenburg. The importance, the necessity, of *doing* something, is obvious to every one: we have *talked* long enough. As a preliminary step, the plan hit upon by Mecklenburg seems to be the most feasible one; but to render it complete, a general committee should be organized, composed of persons delegated by the counties, to the chairman of which the several county committees might make their reports. This committee would be the centre, at which intelligence from every point would meet. The will of the people would thus be indubitably ascertained, and a system might be divised, by which the whole strength of the West could be embodied and directed to the attainment of the one great object.....the call of a CONVENTION.

The constitution recently adopted by the convention of the state of New York, contains the following section in relation to Lotteries:—

Section XI. No lottery shall hereafter be authorised in this state; and the legislature shall pass laws, to prevent the sale of all lottery tickets within this state, except in lotteries already provided for by law.

The legislature of New Jersey have appropriated two thousand dollars, annually, for the education of the Deaf and Dumb of that state, at some convenient institution.

The Theatre at Natchez, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, the 13th of October. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as a similar attempt was made on Saturday night previous.

A letter from Fredericksburg, Va. to the post master general, dated the 12th inst. says: "a most daring attempt was made this morning on the life of the mail driver from Stafford Court-house to this place, with a view, no doubt, of robbing the mail.—The person engaged in this villainous transaction made a blind with bushes, at a narrow part of the road, which the driver was compelled to pass. He fired at the driver, and there are evident signs of three bullets being discharged at him, but Providence has protected the driver and the mail. This occurrence took place about five or six miles from this place, a short distance on this side Potomac Run." One of the bullets was found by the post-master among the contents of the mail bag.

On the 7th instant, a portmanteau containing 14,000 dollars in gold pieces, was purloined from the steam boat Connecticut, when on the eve of sailing from the wharf in New York. The Connecticut and the Fulton, and every person on board each boat, were subjected to a strict search, but without success; though very strong suspicions were fastened on one or two individuals. It appeared pretty clear to the committee of search, that if the gold was on board the Connecticut when she left the wharf at New York, it was thrown overboard before the general search took place. The gold was in doubloons, tied up in a small bag, which was buckled into a common valice, and was taken from a table while lying with Mr. Wood's baggage, in the forward cabin of the boat, not 10 minutes before she left the wharf;—during the whole time several persons were in the cabin.

New York, November 12.

Boundary Line.—It was stated in a Montreal paper some time since, that the commissioners appointed under the sixth article of the treaty, could not agree on the boundary line; consequently it was to be left to some friendly sovereign. We are gratified to be enabled to state that the information from Montreal is not correct. The commissioners, gen. Porter and Mr. Barclay, were to have had a meeting in Utica, in September last, but owing to the indisposition of the latter gentleman, the meeting was postponed, and finally adjourned to be held in the city of New York *this day*. Gen. Porter came down in the last steam boat as far as West Point, and expected to reach this city to day. The officers under the commission, required to attend the board, are, col. Hale, H. B. M.'s agent; Joseph Delafield, Esq. U. S. agent; major Fraser, secretary; J. Bigsley, Esq. M. D. assistant secretary; D. Thompson, Esq. British astronomer and surveyor, and William Bird, Esq. U. S. astronomer and surveyor.—From the information we have received, we believe the commissioners will agree to the boundary line at this meeting, and that a report of the same will be speedily communicated to the respective governments. It is of great importance to the inhabitants of the frontiers on both sides, that the boundary line should be known. At present considerable excitement exists on the northern frontier. In one instance, an island in the river St. Lawrence called Carlton Island, had been leased to Mr. Charles Smyth, and the Post Master General had established a post office on the island, of which S. was post master. He has erected a number of buildings on the Island, and made considerable improvement in agriculture, &c. A short time ago Mr. Hegeman, the collector of the customs at Kingston went to Carlton Island with a party of officers and took from Mr. Smyth a large quantity of merchandize, seizing it in behalf of the crown, on the ground that the island belonged to Great Britain.

Com. Advertiser.

On the 16th inst. a daring attempt was made to steal the pocket book of a passenger on board the steam boat Pennsylvania, on her passage from Bordentown to Philadelphia. The black fellow who officiated as barber on board the boat, under the pretence of brushing it, had taken the coat of a gentleman upon deck. The owner immediately recollecting that his pocket book, which contained five or six hundred dollars, was in it, went up after him. He found the coat hanging upon the railing; but the black fellow and the pocket book were missing. Search being made for the thief, he was found concealed in the privy. The pocket book was taken from him, and on examination it was found 150 dollars had been taken from it; 100 were immediately recovered from him, but every effort to discover the remaining 50 proved abortive. He was put in irons, searched, and had an emetic administered which operated copiously, but all to no purpose.

Considerable damage has been done by a freshet in the state of New York. Nearly one half of the great dam which was erecting across the Hudson river at Fort Miller, for the purpose of supplying the northern canal with water, has been carried away, occasioning a loss to the state of from 15 to 20,000 dollars. The fine new bridge at Amsterdam, Montgomery county, the stone bridge over the Catskill creek, at Cairo, Green county, and the bridge over the Norman's Kill, at M'Cormick's, five miles from Albany, have been entirely carried away.

On Saturday morning the 10th inst. the inhabitants of Hallam township, Pennsylvania, were visited by a most destructive tempest and whirlwind, accompanied by flashes of lightning and a heavy fall of rain. Much damage has been done in the destruction of buildings, fences, fruit and forest trees. Some idea of its force may be had, when it is stated that trees of the largest size were torn up by their roots or twisted off; fences swept away so effectually that not a bottom rail was left in its proper position; and that a strong stone barn was moved entire twelve inches from its foundation!

St. Louis, (Missouri,) Oct. 17.

We are sorry to state that a report is in circulation, that the steam boat Independence burst her boiler near New Madrid, and killed upwards of twenty persons. This information, we are told, was brought to town by a Mr. Griffey, living near St. Charles, who states that on the morning of his departure from Jackson, (Mo.) the post rider arrived from New Madrid, bringing the above intelligence. We are told that Mr. Griffey is a man of strict veracity, and could have no interest in stating the above, was it not true.—Should it prove true, which we hope it may not, there is no doubt but that a great number of persons must have been injured, as we are informed she had upwards of one hundred passengers on board from this place, and the intermediate ports between this and the mouth of Ohio.

Lewistown, (Niagara,) Nov, 5.

Distressing Occurrence.—It is our duty this week to record one of the most horrid accidents which can possibly fall to the lot of human beings. The facts, as near as we can gather them, are these:—On Saturday last some families who had been living on Navy Islands, in the Niagara River, had made preparations for removing to the Canada shore, and had loaded a boat with their household effects. The wind rising to a considerable height, it was thought imprudent, by some of the party, to attempt crossing so near the falls with the wind blowing down stream. Some of them consequently refused to embark; but three men, more bold, or less considerate than the rest, went aboard for the purpose of crossing; but, thinking proper to wait a little for the falling of the wind, they all laid down to sleep. During this time, the rising of the water, or some other cause, loosened the boat from its moorings, and these unfortunate men soon found themselves fast approaching the rapids which lead to the main falls. No human power could now save them, and they were precipitated into the eternal world by one of the most awful deaths which it is possible to conceive. Many of their goods were seen floating below the falls, much broken to pieces, except a dining table, which floated ashore uninjured.

Charleston, (S C.) Nov. 2.

The sloop Hunter, capt. Carter, arrived at this port yesterday in eight days from Cape Florida, bond to Philadelphia, put in for a supply of provisions. The H. was fitted at Philadelphia in July last, by the East Florida Coffee Land Association, and sailed on the 4th, for the purpose of exploring the rivers, bays and islands of East Florida, under the direction of Mr. P. S. CHAZOTTE — We understand that they have examined the coast as far as the bay of Tampa, and make a very favorable report thereof.

From the Floridian of the 29th ult.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

In a subsequent conversation with one of the gentlemen referred to in our last, as affording the news from Vera Cruz, we learn that Russia and Great Britain are both in treaty with the King and Cortes, for the purchase of the kingdom of New Spain. Great Britain had offered fifteen millions sterling—there was nothing said of the Russian proposition. The Deputies of New Spain had protested strongly against the whole procedure—not consenting to hear any proposition from either power. They had sent advices, giving this intelligence, to Vera Cruz; which must have reached there about the 16th ult. as on that day, the steam schooner Mexicano, sailed for Tampico, and the news was brought in her. Our informant received the intelligence from Ondazea, the owner of the schooner; who further stated, that the news was universally believed, and had produced the greatest excitement and alarm—all parties being strongly opposed to any transfer of European government

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Batavia Journals of the 28th of April, gives an account of a terrible earthquake which took place on the 29th of December last, on the south coast of Celebes. It did immense damage, especially at Boelœkombia, where the sea rose several times to a prodigious height, and then falling with incredible rapidity, alternately deluged and left the shore, destroying all the plantations from Bontaine to Boelœkombia. Many hundred persons have lost their lives. The fort of Boelœkombia was much damaged; that of Bontaine less so.

American Genius and Enterprise Rewarded.—Our fellow-citizen George Clymer, the inventor of the improved Printing Press, has been more successful in introducing the *Columbian* Printing Press into the "Old World," than his most sanguine hopes had led him to expect. He had put into operation in England, in August last, 86 presses; some in France, Russia, South America, and 4 in Asia; and the demand increases, as the knowledge of their superiority becomes extended.

Doylestown Correspondent.

The Long-Island Eagle states, that on the night of the 27th ult. the house of Mr. David Conklin of Easthampton, was destroyed by fire, with all its furniture, and on the Thursday following Mr. Conklin, being in conversation with one of his neighbours, fell from his chair and instantly expired.

New York Canal.—Upwards of *nine thousand* men have been employed the greatest part of the season, and are now stretching along the lines of the western and northern canals, viz: about 5000 between Utica and Schenectady; 3500 beyond the Seneca river and 1500 on the northern canal. The line of the western canal is principally excavated from twenty miles west of the Genesee river to the city of Schenectady. Besides working parties on the line towards Albany, by the route of the Cahoes Falls, the whole routes of both the western and northern canals are laid out and under contract. About seventy miles of navigable canal will be added the present year to the middle section from Montezuma to Utica, a distance of 60 miles. A flight of five locks, at the Little Falls, represented superior to any similar work in America, and in point of neat execution and durability, may challenge the world. The northern canal was completed the season past from Lake Champlain to the Hudson river; the present season the excavation will be completed to its junction with the western canal, near the Cohoes Falls. On the out skirts of Albany, the point of termination, operations have commenced by this time.

A. Lithgow, charged with embezzling checks, money, &c. from the Farmer's Bank at Richmond, has been found not guilty. Judge Brockenborough having quashed the several indictments upon which he had been arraigned. He was, however, turned over by the judge, to the civil authority of Richmond, and has been again committed to jail, "for embezzling three paid checks, being securities and facilities, of certain monies and bank notes, and the larceny of the same."

Melancholly Accident.—Several persons of colour from or near Wrightsville, Pennsylvania, on Saturday night last, went out opposum hunting. In the pursuit of oppossums they across and treed a raccoon.—Having no gun with them they went to a neighboring house to procure one to shoot the raccoon. One of them was left at the tree to watch the game, and he to secure it the better, in the absence of his comrades, climbed upon the tree. The owner of the gun went with them to the woods, and arriving under the tree, he saw something moving in its limbs, which he mistook for a raccoon. He fired, and in place of bringing to the ground a raccoon, he brought down a man, who expired a few hours afterwards.

The Pirates.—Captain Stow, of the brig Hammond, arrived at New York, informs, that a steam boat had arrived at Matanzas from Havana, with information that the U. S. brig Enterprize, capt. Kearney, had on board about 100 prisoners, or pirates, taken from several vessels which he had captured. Capt. Kearney found on board one of the captured vessels, a letter of instructions from one of the first commercial houses in Havanna. Capt. Stow further informs, that every vessel that arrives off Matanzas is robbed by the pirates. He recommends to all masters of vessels bound thence, to keep clear of Point Yacos, have their rendezvous is at that place.

New York, Nov. 10.

Domestic Manufactures and Improvements.—Among those instances and proofs of the advancement of our country in the useful arts and manufactures, which it is our vocation and pleasure to record and promulgate, we think the business of *glass cutting* entitled to honorable mention. In addition to the establishment of this elegant manufacture, so successfully and meritoriously effected by Messrs. Jackson & Baggot, a few years since, we are happy to learn that Messrs. *George Dummer & Co*, as a supplementary branch to their extensive importing business, have commenced the *cutting* also, at their store and manufactory in Pine-street, where from ten to twenty persons are already put into employment by it. It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that the workmanship is in every respect equal to the finest specimens imported from any part of the world—and affords another unanswerable proof that the manufactures of our country want nothing but gradual, timely, and judicious protection and encouragement, to enable us to supply most of the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life. It should be stated, that a great proportion of the glass cut in the manufactories, is blown at a glass-house recently established on this island, two or three miles from the city.

Even. Journal.

PROGRESS OF POPULATION.

	1790	1800	1810	1820
Virgin.	747,610	880,200	974,922	1,028,623
Penn.	434,373	602,545	810,091	1,044,846
N.York	340,120	586,050	959,049	1,379,984
	1,522,120	2,068,795	2,743,762	3,455,456

In the three great states of the Union it will be seen that the last ten years has completely reversed their relative standing. Virginia, which was the first settled, and always, until the last census, continued to be the first state in the Union, is now the third. N. York, which, thirty years since, did not contain half the population of Virginia, is now the first state, and contains more than her whole population in 1790 over the present population of Virginia. Pennsylvania, which is one of the largest states, and which continued until 1810 the second in the Union, at that census lost her ancient rank, New York out-numbering her by an hundred and fifty thousand, and taking her place. But the last ten years have restored her to her ancient standing, she having during that period outranked Virginia. New York, which thirty years since was the fifth state in the Union, is now the first, and in less than twenty years hence; Virginia, which has heretofore been the first state, will be as low or lower than the fifth. These three states contain 3,455,000 inhabitants, considerably more than the whole population of the United States during the revolution.—*Salem Register.*

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk
November 21	44	60	63
22	53	58	59
23	50	51	53
24	49	41	42
25	36	41	41
26	29	41	46
27	35	48	53

FOR RENT.

Any person who may be disposed to rent my Tavern House and Lot at Chapel Hill, with the necessary and usual Servants and Furniture, for one year or more, may do so, by applying early to me. I can also furnish for the use of the Tavern, if required, corn, flour, pork, whiskey, &c. Possession may be had on the 1st of January next, at which time, bond and approved security will be requsred.

John Taylor,
near Chapel Hill.

November 20, 1821. 94—3w

NOTICE.

ON the 1st day of January, 1822, at the house of the subscriber, will be hired to the highest bidder for the term of one year, the negroes belonging to the heirs of James Lapsley, deceased. Bond and good security will be required. Those who have hired the said negroes are requested to return them to the subscriber on that day, by 10 o'clock, with all the necessary clothing, &c.

Willie Shaw, *Guardian.*

November 20, 1821. 94—4w

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Friday last, *SAMUEL CRABTREE*, an apprentice to the farming business, in the 20th year of his age; had on when he went away a black green coat, and pantaloons of the same, striped cotton waistcoat, and a new wool hat, not bound; took away with him a small half stock gun. The above reward will be given but no charges paid for apprehending said runaway; and all persons are forbid harboring or employing him, under the penalty of the law.

Thomas Horn.

Orange Co. Nov. 26. 94—3wp

FOUND

ABOUT three or four weeks since, about five miles from this place, on the road leading to Raleigh, a small Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money, and several papers, among which was a note of hand for fifty dollars. The owner can have it on application to the subscriber, and paying charges.

Henry Neal.

Hillsborough, Nov. 27, 1821. 94—3wp

FOR SALE,

A Strong Philadelphia built double Chair, with a top.—Also, a strong Sulkey, with or without harness, all new. Apply to

James Webb.

November 9, 1821. 29—tf

WILL BE SOLD

AT the Market-house in Hillsborough, on Thursday the 29th of November instant, a negro man named Stephen, and the Library of Wm. Whitted, deceased, on a credit of nine months.

J. Webb and
James Phillips,
Executors.

November 9, 1821. 92—3w

From Blackwood's Magazine.

BY-PAST TIME.

The sky is blue, the sward is green,
The leaf upon the bough is seen,
The wind comes from the balmy west,
The little songster builds its nest,
The bee hums on from flower to flower
Till twilight's dim and pensive hour;
The joyous year arrives; but when
Shall by-past times come back again!

I think on childhood's glowing years—
How soft, how bright the scene appears,
How calm, how cloudless pass'd away
The long, long summer holiday!
I may not muse, I must not dream,
Too beautiful these visions seem
For earth and mortal man, but when
Shall by-past times comes back again?

I think of sunny eves so soft,
Too deeply felt, enjoy'd too oft,
When through the blooming fields I roved
With her, the earliest, dearest loved;
Around whose form I yet survey
In thought a bright, celestial ray,
To present scenes denied; but when
Shall by-past times come back again?

Alas! the world, at distance seen,
Appear'd all blissful and serene;
An Eden, form'd to tempt the foot
With crystal streams and golden fruit:
That world, when tried and trod, is found
A rocky waste, a thorny ground!
We then revert to youth; but when
Shall by-past times come back again?

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

Departed this life, at his seat in the city of Burlington, (New Jersey,) on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1821, ELIAS BOUDINOT, Esq. LL. D. in the eighty-second year of his age.

On the 26th of October, his remains were committed to the tomb, followed by a large concourse of family connections, and by the most respectable inhabitants of the city of Burlington. Among the mourning friends who attended on this occasion, was a deputation from the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, consisting of gen. Clarkson, the Rev. Dr. Milnor, Messrs. S. Boyd, and Carow. The pall was borne by gen. Bloomfield, William Coxe, and Joseph M'Ilvaine, Esqrs. of Burlington, and by Horace Binney, and Andrew Bayard, Esqrs. and Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia.—The body was conveyed to St. Mary's church, where a very appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wharton, and the whole ceremony was conducted with solemnity, order and decorum.

As death has now set his seal on a character pre-eminent for talents, for piety, and extensive usefulness, a just regard to public sentiment requires that the annunciation of such an event should be accompanied with at least a short retrospect of the life, and of the leading traits, in the character of the illustrious deceased.

Dr. Boudinot was born in Philadelphia on the 2d May, A. D. 1740. He was decended from one of those pious refugees, who fled from France to America to escape the horrors of ecclesiastical persecution, and to enjoy religious freedom in this favored land. He had the advantage of a classical education, and pursued the study of the law under the direction of the hon. Richard Stockton, a member of the first American congress, whose eldest sister he afterwards married.

Shortly after his admission to the bar of New Jersey, Dr. Boudinot rose to the first grade in his profession. Early in the revolutionary war he was appointed by congress to the important trust of commissary general of prisoners. In the year 1777, he was chosen a member of the national congress, and in the year 1782 he was elected president of that august body. In this capacity, he had the honor and happiness of putting his signature to the treaty of peace, which forever established his country's independence.

On the return of peace, he resumed the practice of the law; it was not long, however, before he was called to a more important station. On the adoption of the present constitution of the United States, the confidence of his fellow citizens allotted him a seat in the house of representatives of the United States. In this honorable place he was continued for six successive years. On quitting it to return once more to the pursuits of private life, he was appointed by that consummate judge of character, the first president of the United States, to fill the office of Director of the National Mint, vacated by the death of the celebrated Rittenhouse. This trust he executed with exemplary fidelity during the administration of Washington, of Adams, and, in part, of Jefferson. Resigning this office, and seeking seclusion from the perplexities of public life, and from the bustle and ceremony of a commercial metropolis, he fixed his residence in the city of Burlington, New Jersey. Here, surrounded by affectionate friends, and visited by strangers of distinction; engaged much in pursuits of biblical literature; practising the most liberal and unceremonious hospitality; filling up life in the exercise of christian duties, and of the loveliest charities that exalt our nature; meekly and quietly communicating and receiving happiness of the purest kind; he sustained, and has left such a character, as will forever endear his memory to his friends, and do honor to his country.

Prior to the revolution, he was elected a member of the board of trustees of New Jersey college. The semi-annual meeting of this respectable body he always attended with punctuality, unless prevented by severe indisposition. At the time of his decease he was the senior member of this corporation. The liberal donation he made it during life, and the more ample one in his last will, must be long remembered with gratitude by the friends of science. But while anxious to promote the interests of science, he was not unmindful of the superior claims of religion on his remembrance, and his bounty. Attached by principle and habit to the religious denomination of which he was so distinguished a member, he has been most liberal in his testamentary donations to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, and to their Theological Seminary established at Princeton. But as his mind, unshackled by bigotry or sectarian prejudice, was expanded by the noblest principles of christian benevolence, he has also very liberally endowed various institutions, whose object is to diffuse more widely the revealed truth; to evangelize the heathen; to instruct the deaf and dumb; to educate youth to the sacred ministry; to advance knowledge, and to relieve the wants and miseries of the sick or suffering poor.

To those of his fellow citizens, however, who are peculiarly interested in the wide circulation of the sacred scriptures, perhaps the chief excellence in the character of the deceased, is the ardent and effective zeal he displayed in the Bible cause. The efforts he at first made, notwithstanding the infirmities of age, and much unexpected opposition, to establish the American Bible Society; his munificent donation to this institution at its first organization; his subsequent liberality to aid in the erection of a depository; the devise of a large and valuable tract of land, and the deep and undiminished interest he has taken in all the concerns of the National Society ever since he was chosen to be its president; while they spread his fame through every region of the globe, will consecrate his memory in the hearts of his fellow citizens in America, and his fellow christians throughout the world. But if his public services and his private worth claim the tribute of general esteem and affectionate remembrance; the closing scene of his life is no less calculated to console his friends under the heavy loss they have sustained, than it is to edify and support the departing christian. In the full possession of his mental faculties, and in the assured persuasion of his approaching dissolution, his faith was firm, his patience unexhausted, and his hopes were bright. While with paternal solicitude he exhorted those around him to rest on the Lord Jesus Christ as the only true ground of trust; while, with solemnity and tenderness, he commended a dutiful and affectionate daughter, his only child, to the care of his surviving friends, with humble resignation, he expressed his readiness—his "desire to depart in peace" to the bosom of his father in heaven; and the last prayer he was heard to articulate, was, Lord Jesus receive my Spirit!

From the Alexandria (Virginia) Gazette.

RECOLLECTIONS OF WASHINGTON.

There is a painting at Arlington House, the seat of Mr. Custis, near this place, which represents our Hero, then in the prime of life, as Colonel Commandant of the Provincial forces of the colony of Virginia. This rare original, supposed to be the only one extant of that time of day, is a three quarter length, and was painted either by Pine, or Peale, in 1772.—The figure is attired in the Provincial uniform, with Sash and Gorget, the countenance fine, open and manly, yet with a shade of thought, which bespeaks the staid and energetic mind, fitted for the highest purpose of destiny. While we look upon the noble presence, the peculiar and interesting countenance of him, in the full meridian of life, who most of us only knew, when his age had become, as a "lusty winter, frosty, but kindly," we are ready to exclaim with the poet, that on him, "Nature had stamped her seal, to give the world assurance of a man."

It would have been well if Mr Sully could have seen this portrait, and introduced it in his picture of the Passage of the Delaware, since but four years intervened between two periods, both of which were remarkable, 1772 as the year of the Indian prophecy, when the inspired child of the forest, declared that our hero should be the "chief of nations, and that ages yet unborn would hail him as the founder of a mighty empire"—1776 as the ever memorable period, when under the blessing of Heaven, and aided by his brave and faithful comrades in arms, he restored the almost despairing fortunes of his country.

In later life, the portraits of Stuart are surely the best likenesses. The chissel of Canova, hath caused to live in marble the image of him, whose fame can never die but when these monuments of art, shall all have yielded to the "tooth of time," this magnificient empire, bounded by the Oceans, the Lakes, and the Gulph will form an everlasting memorial of WASHINGTON THE GREAT.

From the New-York National Advocate.

HAPPINESS.

The disappointments to which mankind are liable in the pursuit of happiness, the dissatisfaction experienced by those who have been successful in obtaining the object of their search, and the uncertainty of keeping it, are themes that have frequently excited the commiseration of the philanthropist and the satire of the moralist. Now I am so singular as to believe, that this eagerness in pursuit, dissatisfaction in enjoyment, and uncertainty in posesssion, constitute the essence of human happiness—and so far from regarding them as evils to be deprecated, I consider them necessary to render life supportable. The routine of business, and all the means which are devised by men to find employment, are so many arts to enable us to pass away time. Every one is in haste to get over the present moment, and is looking forward to the future, which, when it arrives, will also cloy him. An object in prospect appears to be possessed of every property and beauty, which are capable of affording pleasure—but when overtaken, we find it destitute of those embelishments with which our fruitful imagination had decorated it. We are now prepared to follow some other airy phantom which will likewise deceive us. Thus life consists in a succession of hope and disappointment, for expectation and satiety. Experience does not prevent us from indulging in new wishes—we constantly expect that the pleasures of the morrow will repay the toils and sufferings of to day—and though continually baffled, we cease not to be employed at the "frostwork of fancy." This is the picture of the life of the prince and of the slave. He who is in want of most, has the advantage, inasmuch as he has the most to occupy his time and attention. A prince possessed of every thing in his dominions cannot enjoy it, because it is his—and the only resource left him is to make war upon his neighbor to keep himself busy. He overturns empires and destroys his fellow-beings to pass away his time.

From the preceding view of our subject, we may determine how much confidence should be placed in the assertions of those who say, "After accomplishing this enterprize, we will take our ease and enjoy ourselves." Such persons seem to imagine that to live free from toil and exertion, constitutes the height of happiness, whereas there can be no pleasure without activity. A fire will sooner burn without air. We can never say, "I will go thus far and no farther," since it is essential to life that we progress; if we cease to move we cease to exist. To do, therefore, is to live, and to be idle is only to deliberate what is to be done next. Do we not observe old men laying the foundation of works which they cannot live to accomplish? Why should we be so much disposed to blame them, since by this means they continue to busy themselves, and from their employment to derive new success of activity and pleasure. I know an old gentleman, who declares that he always builds his fences as if he thought he should live forever, and he says that this is the only way to have them good.—Should a man say, "They will last as long I do," he may be assured that they will soon require repairs. The well known dialogue between Pyrrhus and Cineas, exhibits the restless spirit of mankind, of which we are treating. Cineas questioned Phrrhus respecting his plans for the future. The king told him that he intended to conquer all Italy. Cineas asked him what he would do then. "Sicily is near," answered the king, "and it will not be difficult to make that ours." Cineas proceeded, "what next?" "Subdue Africa." "Well, and what after accomplishing all this?" "We will, sit down," replied Pyrrhus, and be merry!" "And why can we not do so now, sir?" asked Cineas. I dont know that the king made any answer to this question, and if he did I have forgotten what it was. We are told however, that he was killed near Argos, and so perished in his vocation. People will still continue to be active and to pursue some imaginary or real good and the only caution which we wish to give them is to avoid injuring others while they amuse themselves.

I could, perhaps, deliver rules for the regulation of every one's conduct in this respect, but we have neither room nor leisure at present, and therefore we wish that every reader would finish the piece as best suits his own disposition and circumstance. THE RAMBLER.

The following passage is extracted from the interesting memoir of the life of the late Dr. LATHROP, of West Springfield, written by himself and prefixed to a posthumous volume of his sermons:

"My steady aim in preaching has been to promote real religion in temper and practice, and to state and apply the doctrines of the gospel in a manner best adapted to this end. Keeping this in view, I have avoided unprofitable controversy. I have been careful not to awaken disputes, which were quietly asleep, and not to waste my own and hearers' time by reproving imaginary faults or indifferent customs. Among these I have reckoned the fashion of dress. I was once requested to preach against prevailing fashions. A remote inhabitant of the parish, apparently in a serious frame, called upon me one day, and pressed the necessity of bearing my testimony against this dangerous evil. I observed to him, that, as my people were generally farmers in middling circumstances, I did not think they took a lead in fashions;—if they followed them, it was at an humble distance, and rather to avoid singularity, than to encourage extravagance; that, as long as people were in the habit of wearing clothes, they must have some fashion or other, and a fashion that answered the end of dress, and exceeded not the ability of the wearer, I considered as innocent, and not deserving reproof. To this he agreed; but said, what grieved him was to see people *set their hearts* so much on fashions. I conceded that, as modes of dress were trifles compared with our eternal concerns, to set our hearts upon them must be a great sin. But I advised him to consider that, to set our hearts *against* such trifles was the same sin as to set our hearts *upon* them; and, as his fashion was different from those of his neighbours, just in proportion as he set his heart *against their's* he set his heart *upon his own*. He was, therefore, doubly guilty of the very sin he imputed to others; and I desired him to correct his own fault, which he could not but know, and to hope that his neighbours were less faulty than himself, and less faulty than he had uncharitably supposed them to be. I could not but reflect, how easily men deceive themselves, beholding the mote in their brother's eye, and considering not the beam in their own."

LABOUR.

It is a custom of the Parthians not to give their children any meat in the morning before they see the sweat on their faces from some labour. 'I apprehend,' says one, 'there is not a more miserable, as well as a more worthless being, than a young man of fortune, who has nothing to do but to find new ways of doing nothing.

Indolence is injurious both to the body and mind; whereas labour and exercise are profitable, and conducive to health and cheerfulness. When Cyrus conducted Lysander, the famous Lacædemonian general, through his gardens, Lysander was struck at the charming prospect; and still more on finding that the plan and order of all were drawn by Cyrus himself, and many of the trees planted by his own hands. 'What!' said Lysander, viewing him from head to foot, 'is it possible, with these purple robes and splendid vestments, those strings of jewels and bracelets of gold, that you could play the gardener and employ your royal hands in planting trees?' 'Does that surprise you?' said Cyrus. 'I protest with my utmost sincerity, that when my health admits, I never sit down to the table without having made myself sweat with some fatigue or other, either in military exercise, rural labour, or some toilsome employment, to which I apply with pleasure and without sparing myself.' This was setting an example of industry worthy of imitation. The rich and the great would find far more true happiness in this way, than in sitting at ease or indulging in luxury.

Electrical Eels.—The following ludicrous circumstance is given in a late Paris paper:

A gymnotus electricus, or electric eel, had arrived, alive and in good health, from Surinam. The savans and naturalists were all in motion, and hastened to the garden of plants to see with their own eyes, and touch with their own hands, this living electrical machine. The greater number were satisfied with a single touch, and consequent shock; but one unfortunate Doctor, either urged by a greater zeal for science, or governed by a more insatiable curiosity, resolved to try the utmost extent of the animal's powers, and seized it with both his hands, but had quickly reason to repent his temerity, for he immediately felt a rapidly repeated series of the most violent and successively increasing shocks, which forced him to caper about in the most extraordinary manner, and to utter the most piercing screams from the agony that he felt. He then fell into convulsions, in consequence of which his muscles became so contracted, or from some strange property in the fish it became impossible to detatch the animal from his grasp. In this situation he remained for a considerable time, and would in all probability, have expired under the agony of his sensations, if some one of the persons present had not suggested the plunging of his hands in water, when the eel immediately dropped off. He (the Doctor) has been ever since most dangerously ill.

In the reign of Edward the first, the price of a fair written Bible was 37*l*. The hire of a laborer was *three half pence a day*; the purchase of a copy would of course, have taken such a person the earnings of 4,800 days, or 13 years and 55 days—and excluding the Sundays, something more than 15 years and three months of constant labor would have been required to compass the price.

The Cork Leg, or a Lawyer's Courage.

Mr. J——, a facetious attorney, wore a cork leg, made in admirable imitation of a real one. Having a dispute at an inn with a stranger, about the different effects pain produced upon individuals, he proposed to elucidate this fact by immediately trying which could bear to hold his leg longest in hot water; he who gave in first to pay glasses round to the company. The stranger, pot valiant, accepted the challenge; pails were brought in smoking hot: the lawyer immersed his leg with seeming pain; the other did the same, and, with many awkward gestures, boldly persevered for about half a minute, keeping his eye fixed upon his opponent, who grinned, distorted his features, and whew'd, as if really agonized. At length, unable to bear longer torture, the stranger pulled out his parboiled limb, and declared himself vanquished—at the same time exclaiming that man must be a devil incarnate or he never could bear it; and, seeing J—— in no haste to leave his situation, said, with much feeling, 'for Heaven's sake desist; you'll surely lose your leg.' 'And if I do, (replied the other, taking it deliberately out of the water,) I can buy another; they are only ten dollars a piece.' The stranger, finding he had been vainly contending with a cork leg, was highly exasperated at the deception; and swore he would commence an action for assault and battery. 'You had better call it scalding and burning,' replied the lawyer; 'it is a new case, and will afford the counsel some fun.'

Villany that is vigilant will be an overmatch for virtue, if she slumber on her post; and hence it is that a bad cause has often triumphed over a good one; for the partisans of the former, knowing that their cause will do nothing for them, have done every thing for their cause; whereas, the friends of the latter are too apt to expect every thing from their cause, and do nothing for themselves.

The sun should not set upon our anger, neither should he rise upon our confidence. We should forgive freely, but forget rarely. I will not be revenged, and this I owe to my enemy; but I will remember, and this I owe to myself.

If some are refined, like gold, in the furnace of affliction, there are many more that, like chaff, are consumed in it. Sorrow, when it is excessive, takes away fervor from piety, vigor from action, health from the body, light from the reason, and repose from the conscience.

There is hardly any bodily blemish, which a winning behaviour will not conceal, or make tolerable; and there is no external grace which ill nature or affectation will not deform.

It is a better employment of the understanding to bear the misfortunes that actually befal us, than to penetrate into those that may.

Just praise is a debt, but flattery is a present.